Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,—"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*—Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 14, 1841. { NUMBER 40.

TERMS:

The *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for December, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
14 Tuesday,	12 7	4 58				
15 Wednesday,	12 7	4 58				
16 Thursday,	13 7	4 59	Last Quarter,	5	7	0 M.
17 Friday,	13 7	4 57	New Moon	12	4	19 E.
18 Saturday,	13 7	4 57	First Quarter,	20	9	33 E.
19 Sunday,	13 7	4 57	Full Moon,	28	1	19 M.
20 Monday.	13 7	4 57				

NOTICE TO Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

POETRY.

HOW SELFISH ARE OUR TEARS!

How selfish are our tears!
Mine would not be repressed when first I learned
Thy radiant soul had to its home returned,
Earth's pain and toy and fear
Behind thee cast, as from its cumbrous clay
The spirit leaped exultingly away!

Was it for thee, sweet friend,
Sinless and sainted! that my cheeks were wet,
And my days darkened with a vain regret,
A sorrow without end?
No! for I knew that thou hadst found thy rest
Where gleam the 'many mansions' of the blest!

Yet from my spirit passed
Gladness when thou wert gone—and hope was dead;
From the green earth with thee had beauty fled;
The sky was overcast
With clouds whose mutterings were alone of wrath,
And the sick sun shone dimly oer my path.

Wo for the heart which lays
It is all of love upon an earthly shrine!
Its altar shall be shattered, as was mine,
And the bright hope which plays
Around the ruins, fade in cold despair,
Leaving a double desolation there.

Too well I loved thee!—ay,
Call it idolatry, the deep, the intense,
O'ermastering passion! but thou hast gone hence,
Up to thy home on high!
Oh! selfish sorrow! for my tears are shed
Not for *thy* sake, beloved: thou art not dead!

Thou art not dead! The light
Which shone around thee ere thy work was done,
The grave quenched not: in realms beyond the sun
It beams with lustre bright,
Caught from the "Great White Throne," whose steps before
Anthems of praise resound for evermore!

The bitterness and gloom
Of sorrow unassuaged, the gnawing care,
And the heart's desolation none can share:
These enter not the tomb!
The dead sleep sweetly in their narrow bed;
Why should the tear above their dust be shed?

Canst thou not here me; thou
Whose ear caught greedily my faintest tone,
And beat thy heart responsive to my own?
I kneel and lift my brow
To thy faint starlight, and with fervent prayer,
Whisper thy name to the caressing air!

In vain—I list in vain
For the low answer which was wont to thrill
My heart like life!—that tone of love is still,
Never to wake again!
Yet from thy starry mansion, it may be,
Thine eye still lingers lovingly on me!

Then will I gird my soul
With calm endurance, and await the time
When I may meet thee in a happier clime,
Where grief hath no control.
Not vainly are these passionate yearnings given,
So that they lead us to Love's brighter Heaven:

Finances of North Carolina.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor of the State has just published, in the Raleigh Register, the Comptroller's and Treasurer's statements of their accounts for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1841. These statements are very long, as they necessarily enter into particulars; but we can give our readers a proper understanding of them by a brief abstract.

The Literary Fund.—The receipts on account of this Fund consist of—

Ballance on hand, Nov. 1, 1840,	78,007 06
Entries of Vacant Lands,	5,761 21
Roanoke Navigation Dividends,	2,250 00
Principal on loans by Literary Board,	28,294 44
Interest received on loans,	6,426 61
Interest on loans by Int. Imp. Board,	1,510 52
Interest on Bonds of Wilmington R. R. Co.	2,550 00
Int. on Bonds of Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co.	8,400 00
Tavern Tax received from Sheriffs,	2,777 47
Auction Tax, &c.	460 77
Bank Dividends, Bank of the State,	31,250 00
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear,	31,932 00
	$199,620 08

The Disbursements on account of this Fund have been,—

Paid to Counties for Common Schools,	$32,836 12
Draining Swamp Lands,	47,513 82
Expenses of Literary Board,	1,313 83
Attornies' Fees, Clerk, Printing, &c.	172 00
Loans by Literary Board,	10,819 90
	$92,655 67
Leaving a balance on hand to the credit of this Fund, of	$106,964 41

Internal Improvement Fund.—The Receipts on account of this Fund consist of—

From Cherokee Bonds,	$12,288 73
Bank Dividends, (Bank Cape Fear)	672 00
Principal on loans by Int. Imp. Board,	3,329 21
	$16,283 94

The Disbursements from this Fund consist of—

Expenses of the Board,	$269 75
Commissioner of Nantahala Mountain Road,	94 00
S. Birdsall, Clerk to Int. Imp. Board,	222 00
Discount on Georgia Bank Notes, &c.	46 50
Survey of Nag's Head,	130 00
Balance due Treasurer of Int. Imp. Fund, on 1st Nov. 1840,	2,172 73
	$2,934 98
Leaving a balance to the credit of this Fund, of	13,354 96

The Public Fund.—The Receipts of the Treasury proper, applicable to the ordinary demands on the Treasury, are as follows:

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1840,	$22,841 31
Rec'd of Sheriffs, Public Tax for 1840,	78,808 04
Bank Tax, Bank Cape Fear,	2,389 00
" Bank of State,	2,250 00
" Bank of Newbern,	562 50
Sale of Revised Statutes,	587 33
Dividends 10 shares C. F. Stock,	60 00
Sale of Land, &c.	401 80
Dividend Buncombe Turnpike,	500 00
	$108,399 98

The Disbursements consist of

Executive Dep't, Governor's Salary	$2,000 00
Private Secretary's do.	300 00
Treasury do. Treasurer's Salary,	1,500 00
Clerks' do.	500 00
State do. Secretary's Salary,	800 00
Comptroller's Salary,	1,000 00
Adjutant General's do.	197 67
Judiciary—3 Supreme Court Judges,	6,875 00
7 Circuit Court Judges,	13,650 00
Attorney General and 6 Solicitors,	3,020 00
Reporter, Clerk, Marshal, &c. to Supreme Court, and printing Reports,	2,982 09
Pensioners,	800 50
Public Printing and Advertising,	3,670 51
Weights and Measures,	747 60
Repairs of Government House,	2,154 66
Presidential Election,	1,713 36
Govenor's Election,	20 00
Postage, different Departments,	558 99
Treasury Notes Burnt,	355 45
Rebuilding Capitol,	30,513 33
Council of State,	81 80
Sup't Public Buildings,	138 33
Public Library,	34 35
Congressional Elections,	565 46
Sheriffs for settling Taxes,	1,134 31
Contingencies,	6,332 51
Legislature,	37,058 56
	$118,704 48
Excess of payments over the receipts, from this Fund,	$10,304 50
Amount due Literary Fund, on 1st. Nov. 1841,	106,964 41
Do. Internal Improvement Fund,	13,354 96
	$120,319 37
Deduct amount due Public Treasurer, 1st November, 1841,	10,304 50
Leaves a balance in the hands of Public Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1841,	$110,014 87

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following circular has been transmitted by the Postmaster-General to the special agents of the Department. The abuses to which the Postmaster-General refers have been practised to no inconsiderable extent, and it is to be hoped they are now to be brought to speedy correction and termination. The vigilance, sagacity and economy, which the new head of this important and comprehensive bench of the service has brought into the office, will, we trust, restore it to the fullest prosperity and usefulness.

Madisonian.

Circular Letter to the Special Agents of the Post Office Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
November 4th, 1841.

SIR: To the duties assigned you by any former instructions, as Special and Confidential Agent of this Department, I desire to add, that of strictly observing the manner in which the Post Offices are kept in the section and along the lines of route you may be called to inspect and travel.

The Postmaster-General expects that every Post Office, whatever may be its importance, shall be attended to or supervised by the Deputy Postmaster. The practice which, I regret to learn, has obtained in many portions of the U. S., of one man holding the commission of Postmaster, whilst another discharges its duties, must be stopped; and when such cases fall within your knowledge, I desire that they shall be made the subject of special report.

Great carelessness in the opening and keeping the mail in insecure places and permitting persons, other than the Postmaster, or his sworn assistants, to have access to the same when opening or after it is opened, has been charged, in general terms, upon many of the Postmasters in the small towns and villages. This evil must be corrected, and when you have evidence of the fact, it is expected you will make it known to the Department, that the only efficient remedy may be applied. I will not continue in office those who will not themselves give their time and attention to the discharge of its duties, or who violate or who suffer violations of the rules of the Department in opening and distributing the mail.

It is also desirable that you observe the deportment of all carriers and drivers of mails, and report any misconduct arising from wilful negligence or carelessness and inattention to their duties to their employers and to the Department.

Many complaints have been made against the agents or travelling Postmasters on railroad routes: you are expected to observe the conduct of such as may fall within the range of your supervision.

Information has been communicated to this Department that drivers and carriers of the mail, on the more distant and unimportant routes, are in the habit of carrying letters in violation of law, thereby lessening the income of the Department. As this may be done in ignorance of the law, you will inform and instruct the contractors to charge the carriers and drivers not to violate the law in this particular. The act of 1825, section 20, directs that all the carriers shall deliver such letters, whether sealed or unsealed, to the first Post Office at which they arrive after receiving them, and the Postmaster is directed to rate and charge the postage.

If you become satisfied that any Post-Office is not of public utility, and not required for the public accommodation, you will report that fact and the reasons for the opinion.

Upon the active exertion and vigilant supervision of the Special Agents of this Department, mainly depend the regularity, security and efficiency of mail transportation, and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance and high responsibility of your stations. It is to you the Postmaster-General must look for accurate information upon all subjects pertaining to the outdoor operations of the Department. Give me your efficient aid, and I do not despair of making the Post-Office Department eminently useful and popular.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Horrible Murder.—The Athens (Tenn.) Courier brings us the details of a most horrible murder, which was perpetrated at the house of Mr. *John McMahan*, about four miles north of that town, in the forenoon of Monday, November 15, 1841.—The victims of this enormous outrage were the wife, aged about 35, and the daughter, 13, of Mr. McMahan, a most respectable family. Two of Mr. M.'s black boys, Jim and Pete, are implicated in the murder.

On Monday morning Mr. M. started to Decatur, Meigs county, taking Jim with him. His two little sons also went to school, leaving only Mrs. M., her daughter and an infant, beginning to walk, at home with Pete. About 10 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Hamilton called at Mr. M.'s gate—saw a woman lying on the kitchen floor, but no one answered his repeated calls. He thought it strange that the woman should be lying there and not answer his calls, but apprehended nothing serious and passed on, and presently met with two men to whom he related the circumstance—they took no alarm. He stopped at a house about two miles from Mr. M.'s and again related the circumstance. From this place they went immediately to Mr. M.'s, and discovered the murder. It was about two o'clock, and four hours after the deed had been consummated.

The infant had been about its mother—its foot prints from the blood were all over the floor.—It had finally gone into the kitchen and was found sitting on the body of its sister. Poor child!

Information was immediately despatched to Mr. M. As he was about starting home, Jim whom he was leaving with the wagon, told him not to go home by himself or he would be killed too. This expression, induced by nothing but the workings of Jim's own mind, naturally excited suspicion as to him. He was accordingly arrested. He at first denied knowing any thing of the murder. Being asked why then did he warn his master, he replied that he said that before he thought of it. This went to confirm the suspicion. Jim afterwards confessed that Pete and himself had formed a plot to kill all the family but the child. That Pete on Monday was to kill those at home, and then way-lay the road at a particular hill and as Mr. M. would be stopping to prop the wagon, they were to knock him in the head, and then make their escape to a free State. Jim is in jail. Pete was seen, as supposed, after he had completed the deed, going from the house to the stable, and again across the field to the back of the plantation. Diligent and extensive search has been kept up for him, but as yet he has not been arrested nor certainly heard of.

Knoxville Argus.

Duelling.—In ridicule of this practice, Dr. Franklin used to tell the followig story: One person said to another in a Coffee House, "Sir, sit a little farther off, you *smell* offensively." "Sir," answered the person addressed, "that is an affront; and you must fight me." "I *will* fight if you insist upon it," rejoined the first, "but how will that mend the matter? If you kill me, I shall *smell* too, and if I kill you, you will smell worse than you do at present."

A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road side; passing a country tavern, where was collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast as usual ran opposite the door and stopped, in spite of the young man, who, applying the whip with all his might to drive the horse on, the men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some enquired if he would sell that horse? "Yes," said the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he has belonged to a butcher, and will stop when he hears calves bleat." The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

Variety.

From the Uncle Sam.

WON'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.

Some waggish students at Yale College, a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered their room (taking it for the bar-room,) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The young chaps immediately answered him in the affirmative, inviting him to take a glass of punch. The old fellow, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once, that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly laying of his hat and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the health of the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes regarding his farm, stock, &c. &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well, I suppose you would not tell a lie," replied the student.

"Not for the world," added the farmer.

"Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I would not take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! why he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who, with his companions, were bent on having some capital fun with the old man. "Now you say you won't tell a lie for the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars. I'll give you twenty dollars for your dog."

"I'll not take it," replied the farmer.

"You will not? Here, let us see if this won't tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars from which he commenced counting numerous small piles upon the table. The farmer was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned. "There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars, all in silver, I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then, as quick as thought, scraped all the money into it, except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming,

"I won't take your twenty dollars! Nineteen and a half is as much as the dog is worth—he is your property!"

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed the would-be-wag, that he was completely "done up," and that he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good naturedly acknowledged himself beat, insisted on the old farmer's taking another glass, and they parted in great glee, the student retaining his dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself, and especially to be careful how he tries to wheedle a Yankee farmer.

A PUN BY A PADDY.

A boss builder, who had some men employed in lifting an old Spanish constructed house yesterday in Burgundy street, met with a slight accident, which had the effect of raising a small bump on his cranium, just where that of casuality should be: it gives rise to a pun, too, on the part of one of that *rising* portion of our community—an Irish hod carrier.

As the "boss" was descending from the roof, one of his "hands" let a brick inadvertently fall, which at the moment stunned him severely. Finding it was done unintentionally, he let the ebullition of his wrath escape by bestowing a few execrations on Irish awkwardness. As soon as the boss withdrew, one of the laborers, who ascended the "topmost round of the ladder" and deposited his mortar on the scaffold, turned to him who was the object of the present reproachful epithets, and in a poke-me-under-the-fifth-rib kind of humor, said—

"Jerry, Jerry, it is'nt here you ought to be at all at all; nathur was chayted out iv her intintions altogether intirely when you was put to your prisint imployment—it does'nt shoot (suit) your gaynus—you are like a drunken man at a timperance mating, or a mimber of the Universal Payce Society at an Irish fair. As Jim Molowney said when he found a stray cow, half starved in the parish pound—"It is'nt at home ye are in your prisint situation.'"

"What do you mane by all this *goster*?" said Jerry.

"Why, I mane," said the other, "that ye ought to be a mimber of Congress, makin' motions in Washington instead of makin' morther in Arlayus—instead of being an assistant slayther, you ought to be a legis*lathur*—and instead of bein' an *ordinary* mimber of the *hod*-fellows society, you'd make a mighty purthey mimber of the national society for the diffusion of legal knowledge."

"Well, then, do you know, Tim," said the recipient of this string of compliments, "do you know Tim, that since the time I used to lay plans for paythin the poylice, I always thought I had a little talent in that way—that I could'nt fail to make a good oppysishun mimber—but, thin, I hav'nt the larnin.'"

"Divil a matter about that," said Tim, "it doesn't require a man to know flucshuns, and conisecshuns, and thrigenomethry, and all them *dead languages*, to be a legislathur. The way you threw that last brick at the boss, Jerry, convinces me that you can *head Captain Tyler* betther than Botts, or Potts, or whatever you call him, altogether intirely."

The very negroes present gave a yaw! yaw! yaw! at the play upon words by Tim, or literal application of a political pun.

The Natches Courier tell's "sich a good 'un" about a man's losing his identity. It seems that Major D——and Major Stimmell, two characters formerly well known about Hinds county, met at Raymond, and were put in the same apartment, immediately over the bar-room. The former had just returned from Texas, and they concluded to assist the relation of his adventures with a bottle of the "inwairiable." The bottle was not as full as it had been, when Stimmell suddenly rolled down the steps, into the very midst of the occupants of the bar.

"Why, major! is this you?" was the general cry:

"Why, no—that is—yes, sir," said he with some confusion, as he slowly gathered himself up, "I rather believe it is, *now*, I knew *some* Major had *fell*, but I thought it was that d—d Texas Major."

N. O Picayune.

Mothers and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her—wives, mothers, heads of families and useful members of society."

CONJUGAL LOGIC.

"My dear, did you not buy a handsome shawl for fifty dollars?" "Yes, my love." "So I thought." —"Well, it is lying on the floor in the other room. As the times are hard, and I can scarcely pay my notes, I hope you will be a little careful of your fine clothing. "Oh, that is of no consequence, for the shawl must be cleaned before it is used again." "My dear, one of the children has just thrown your handsome shawl into the cistern." "Indeed, I am really sorry, but it needed washing, and I will have it taken out presently." On the next day, the husband desiring his lady to accompany him a short distance into the country, she dressed for the purpose. "My dear, why don't you wear your new shawl?" "It is not taken out of the cistern yet: I will attend to it, the first thing, when we come home.—You know I could not wear it all dripping wet." A week afterwards, a servant hooked up the shawl by accident, with a cistern pole. This elegant article was now transformed into a dirty rag, and punched full of holes. "My dear, if you had taken it out when I first mentioned it, all would have been well." "Oh no, my love, it would never have been fit to wear, after being put into that muddy cistern." "But, my dear, if you had picked it off the floor when I first mentioned it, it would never have got into the cistern." "I suppose it dropped from the table where it was laid, which I am sure could not be helped." "But, my dear, if you had put it in its proper place, when you first took it off, it would never have fallen from the table." "And if I had kept myself in my proper place, I never should have been the companion of such a wretched, miserly, busy body as yourself."—"My dear, you are always too dilatory. If you had not deferred that speech until after our marriage, you never would have been taken from the arms of your beggerly old father." "Then I never should have gone from under the protection of a gentleman to shelter under the roof of a fellow." "I wonder, my dear, how a lady of your refined and exalted notions can continue under the roof of a *fellow*." "You will give me time for the horses to be put in the carriage." She rings and orders the carriage, puts on her things, and moves slowly towards the door.—"My dear, are you really going?" "Yes, but why do you speak so kindly, if you hate me?" "I did not say that I hated you, my dear." "Did you not? But the shawl." "Let that go, my dear. It is not worth a thought." "Now you speak like yourself. What a dear love." They kissed affectionately. After this little scene the lady always did as she pleased with her shawl; and her "dear love," compounded with his creditors, in a few months, while his loving wife ran off with a Colonel.

Sunday Morning Atlas.

Absurdities.—To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title-page of the works they praise or condemn. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy, because it is not bedtime. To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them. To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it. To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them adrift without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital.—To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of. To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hands with your wife and child and admires the baby.

Old, but good—A Tacitus.—A British East India Captain being sent to make a survey and report, on a group of savage Islands, thus dispatched the several heads of religion—manners, and customs.—*Religion*, apparently none. *Manners*,—none, *Customs*,—not fit to be described.

A village editor, visiting New York, was by mistake, picked up and put in the bundle of an old woman who was out *picking up rags.—H. Review.*

When Milton was blind, he married a shrew.—The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors," replied Milton, "but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

Really Small.—"That is really the smallest horse I ever saw," said a countryman on viewing a Shetland pony. "Indade, now," replied his Irish companion, "but I've saw one as small as two of him."

A Tar's Timepiece.—As a thorough paced tar was passing St. Paul's the other day, the clock struck twelve. Jack instinctively put his hand to his pocket, and pulling out his newly bought watch, exclaimed with evident satisfaction and a few nautical embellishments, "There! if this little chap has'nt beat that great lazy lubber an hour!"—*Mechanic.*

Dead or Alive.—"Pomp, what de debbil am a jury ob inkest." "Wal, de fact is, niggar—a jury ob inkest am a lot of fellars what sits down on a dead man to find out whedder he am dead for sartin, or only playing possum."

Capital Punishment.—Being kissed to death by a pretty girl.—*Troy Budget.*

The Mechanic.—The following beautiful article is from "The Carpenter of Rouen," a popular play:

The mechanic, sir, is one of God's noblemen.—What have mechanic's not done? Have they not opened the secret chambers of the mighty deep, and extracted its treasures, and made the raging billows their highway, on which they ride as on a tame steed? Are not the clements of fire and water chained to the crank, and to the mechanic's bidding compelled to turn it? Have not mechanics opened the bowels of the earth, and made its products contribute to his wants? The forked lightning is their play-thing; and they ride triumphant on the wings of the mighty winds. To the wise they are the flood gates of knowledge, and kings and queens are decorated with their hand works: He who made the Universe, was a great mechanic.

Rather Sectarian.—"Sambo, are you willing to be damned, if it be the Lord's will?" enquired a Calvinist of a favorite colored servant. "O, yes Massa, and more too: I willing to have you damned too, Massa," was Sambo's reply.

Five Facts.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

President's Message.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the following Message from the President was read to the two Houses of Congress:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet, in general, the health of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence for all these on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canadas, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence before the courts of either can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State court; yet *there* no more than *here*, can the chief executive rescue a prisoner from custody, without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made is a matter of municiple regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered, upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation; and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other.—Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it, under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a body of armed men from Upper Canada, invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge; a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State and the British envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, (which was most probably the case,) in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or to destroy the property of those who may have violated the municiple laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until the United States shall voluntarily circumscribe it by conventional arrangements with those having adjoining territories, which can never be done but with their consent, unless in cases of the most extreme character, examples of which are rarely to be met with in the history of nations. Respect for the inherent sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States, and the security of our own citizens against lawless violence, as well as the maintenance of our own laws, require that this should be the case. The Government of Great Britain has been so informed.

The copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at the Court of St. James, and the British Government, relative to the case of Alexander McLeod, is herewith communicated, as well as a correspondence between the Department of State and the Governor of Vermont, relative to the arrest of Grogan.

I regret to inform you that the construction of the Croton aqueduct, for the supply of the city of New York with water, has been delayed beyond the period originally calculated upon for its completion, by unforeseen difficulties attending the work. The commissioners, however, have the confident expectation that the water will be introduced into the distributing reservoir in the upper part of the city by the first of July next. The navigation of the Croton river, during the present season, has been unusually interrupted by the breaking away of the dam at the head of slack water navigation, and by the destruction of the guard lock at the mouth of the river, by the ice of the present winter. Both of these works are in the course of reconstruction, and will be completed in the spring.

The Secretary of War has submitted to me a report of the operations of the Ordnance Department during the present year, and the progress made in the fabrication of arms at the national armories, and in the preparation of the means of defence for the permanent fortifications of the country. The report is herewith communicated.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, and the progress made in the construction of vessels authorized by the act of the 17th June, 1840, and in the preparation of the means of defence for the permanent fortifications of the country. The report is herewith communicated.

The Secretary of the Navy has also submitted to me a report of the operations of the Naval Lyceum during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

The Postmaster General has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

The Commissioner of Patents has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to me a report of the operations of his department during the present year, which is herewith communicated.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, (Mr. Stevenson,) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance; and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave-trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code; and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, nor susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained, while on the ocean; and if thus molested or detained while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave-trade in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment.—Many of the States composing this Union had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong or loss which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and recommend all such alterations as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations is but too probable. Congress has not long since had this subject under consideration; and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject (so interesting to several of the Southern States) of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute as early hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit.—An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, and duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgium Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgium Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that, in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of the Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the State of Louisiana and Arkansass.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions, to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A Convention which has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian government, originating from captures, and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes, on the peninsula of Florida, has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harrassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the Government; and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, the troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them, alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two Houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the census of 1830 of 4,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32½ per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress at the extra session, was $987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to $29,467,052 amount to $6,943,095 25, amounting to $30,410,167 77; and making, with the balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, $31,397,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year amount to $24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to $7,290,723 73;—thus making a total of $32,025,070 70, and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the 1st of January next, of about $627,557 90.

Of the loan of $12,000,000 which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only $5,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason, the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The Government under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers; jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists to the imposition of burdens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise, the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease; whereas, others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can exist against them.

It might be deemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent., the maximum rate established by the compromise act. Some of the provisions of the compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles, to some extent, will necessarily exist at different ports; but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation which are likely to arise from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances, the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your late session, I invited your attention to the conditon of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and, as far as practicable, the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country. With the first, the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation; and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belongs more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with (in most of the States) an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts, so far depreciated as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than, by refusing to do so, to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks either to resume specie payments or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporators—not among the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive—no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspenion of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make to increase commercial facilities and to advance the public interest.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks, is a violation of the contract into which they entered when they received their charters, and presents the question for consideration, whether the law should not be enforced against them. The illegality of the suspension, and the impolicy of submitting to it, are so apparent, that it is hoped that the good sense of the community will constrain the banks to resume specie payments, at the earliest practicable period. Should they not do so, it is hoped that the Legislatures of the several States will adopt such measures as will enforce the resumption, and the fulfilment of the contract. The Government of the United States, in its fiscal operations, is necessarily affected by the condition of the currency, and it is hoped that the States, which have the power, will provide a remedy for the present unsound state of things.

The indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation coastwise by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals, and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, form a general aggregate to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doutbless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of Governmental policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality, and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources, and the people full of energy; and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress, (which pledge I urged as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan) the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance, which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes, by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or, more properly to speak, denies any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control at the seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed $15,000,000, without the express sanction of the legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposites of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposite, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors.—It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart; which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposites, and on bills bought and sold; and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue; produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation; affords no temptation to speculation; is attended by no inflation of prices; is equable in its operation; makes the Treasury notes which it may use along with the certificates of deposite, and the notes of specie-paying banks, convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues, and, without violating any principle of the constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations; and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principle outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposite, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver everywhere. They are redeemable in gold and silver, on demand, at the places of issue; they are receivable everywhere in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and, in addition, they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as in the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the *maximum*; but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum; and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the first eight years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded $4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years it was about equal to $16,000,000. Furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposites to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposites has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension, thought to be well founded, that, in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposites, with a view to insure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State banks.

Is it objected, that it is proposed to authorize the

agencies to deal in bills of exchange? It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium; are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis; are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury; and are in strict sobordination to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoid all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference; looks to the Treasury and the Union; and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last.—But, above all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable by law; and, wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created.—Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will doubtless amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connexion, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than $200,000,000, and which has been retributed th them, for the most parr, in works of internal improvement which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted the States alone are responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that, in view of that honorabe conduct which has evermore governed the States and the people of the Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the Report of the Secretary of War, and other Reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the Fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteds, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration that portion of the Secretary's Report which proposes the establishment of a chain af military posts from Council Bluffs to some point on the pacific ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maratime frontier calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competiton with any other nation for supremacy on the ocean; but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service is due from all the public agents to the people; but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress to abstain from all appropriations for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The Report of the Postmaster-General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which at all times attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail on the principal routes necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilitice of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of Rail-Roads, and the application of steam power; but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post-Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union are, to a great extent, occupied by Rail-Roads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor of the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious desire to exercise the removing power only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of office holders, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion which may be safely regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office by those who are in, or obtaining it by those who are out.—Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures of regulating, and, by regulating, restraining the power of removal.

I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the Will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge, and which have heretofore been vested in public stocks until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks in which the investments have been made have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress; and considering also the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

Tippecanoe.—Last Saturday was the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe! "Do you hear that boys!" Where were you all?—*New York Sun.*

It is probable that the "boys" hereaway *forgot* it, it never having been celebrated but once. We will notify them of it next year.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Bench vs. the Bar.—At Mt. Vernon, Ky., some time since, a Judge seized a bench five feet long, and floored a contumacious lawyer. The latter boasted that it took the *whole bench* to put him down.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1841

Democratic Meeting.

☞ *The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of January next, to consult upon the propriety of appointing Delegates to the Raleigh Convention.—By order of MANY DEMOCRATS.*

December 14, 1841.

Our Democratic readers in this County will see above a call upon them to attend a public meeting in this place on New-Year's Day, to appoint Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, which is to meet on the 10th January. Come up, all hands, to the help of the cause.

We understand the Democracy of Lincoln held a meeting on Tuesday last, and appointed Delegates. Of course our brethren in Cabarrus intend to be represented—they *must* be; and we beg to urge upon them *immediate action.*

The Message.—We received the Message of the President yesterday morning, and by a hard press, are enabled to lay it before our readers entire to-day. We have not had time to give it even a hasty perusal, at the time of writing this, and can, therefore, say nothing of its merits or recommendations. We shall notice it next week.—Nothing of interest from Congress.

☞ A prominent Democrat in the eastern part of this State, closes a business letter to a gentleman in this vicinity, with the following just and eloquent remarks:

"Having now said all that I deem necessary in reference to the business part of your letter, permit me, in conclusion, to join you in congratulations to the Democratic Party, for their signal triumphs over Federal Whigery throughout the county. the corrupt and disgraceful events of last year, were indeed well calculated to pain and almost sink the heart of the stoutest patriot: He trembled for the stability of our blood-bought institutions. But our trust was not in an arm of flesh. Retributive justice, for wise purposes, was by Providence permitted to slumber a while, to teach us our dependence upon Him who rules the destiny of nations;—and, thanks be to God, the awaking and avenging hour was not long delayed, and through the mighty efforts of our giants of Democracy at the Extra Session of Congress, together with the 'sober second thought of the People,' has almost every where completely dispelled the mists of error, delusion, and falsehood, in which the minds of many were so grossly enveloped. Truth is mighty, and sooner or later, in spite of the world and the combined powers of darkness, *will prevail.*

"The very powerful and unanswerable speeches at this memorable session, of that great man, (the Colossus of the age,) JOHN C. CALHOUN, together with Benton, Buchanan, Wright, Allen, and others, contributed most powerfully, by exposing the designs of Federalism, to produce that great civil revolution which has recently taken place throughout the country. Mr. CALHOUN'S speech upon Clay's Land Bill was unquestionably one of the greatest efforts of the human intellect.—Nothing in comparison to it, for profound thought, and *close, logical reasoning*, I have been informed by competent judges who heard its delivery, was ever before addressed to a deliberative body.

"If he had never before done any thing to stamp his name upon the age in which he lives, this one speech would immortalize him forever, in my estimation; and so it ought, and must, in the estimation of *the whole Democratic Party.*"

Rumors Corrected.—Mr. HENRY CLAY denies any intention of resigning his seat in the Senate—so does Senator TAPPAN, of Ohio; and "Old Johnny Q." also corrects a similar "rumor" in regard to himself. These rumored resignations were all the coinage of our Federal Whig cotemporaries, who show a wonderful disposition to talk and write about something else than the late elections.

Editorial Corps.—Mr. BAIN has purchased the interest of Mr. HOLMES in the *North Carolinian* at Fayetteville, and is now sole Editor and Proprietor of that spirited journal.

The gentleman heretofore the Editor of the *Camden Journal*, has retired, and left Mr. PEGUES alone to conduct the paper.

Both of the above journals are unwavering advocates of Democratic doctrines, and we hope they receive a support worthy the defenders of so good a cause.

In another column will be found the Prospectus for a Temperance paper at Raleigh, to be published under the auspices of the North Carolina State Temperance Society. The paper is to be a cheap one, and if well conducted, we hope, and doubt not, it will be extensively patronised. It must, however, be no common affair to be able to compete with the "*South Carolina Temperance Advocate.*"

The Report of the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, recently laid before the Legislature, represents that institution as in a most prosperous condition. After stating the affairs of the Bank on the 1st October last, he says: "From these sources we may safely count on enough, full four times over, to make good every bad or doubtful debt, and leave to the Bank its whole capital untouched."

☞ Some of the Federal Whig papers are taunting the Democratic party with inconsistency, because many who were formerly divided into Nullifiers and Union men, are now found working kindly together in the Democratic traces. You should not have thrown *that* stone, boys! A party that has for leaders such men as the *Nullifier* PRESTON and the *Proclamation Federalist* WEBSTER—Willie P. Mangum and John Quincy Adams—Abraham Rencher and Francis Granger—"mahogany-stock" Duff Green and "52,000" James Watson Webb, should never talk about consistency. If the Federalists of this State expect to gain any thing by attempting to stir the dead embers of dislike on this subject among the two branches of the Democratic party, (now so happily and firmly united,) they will be disappointed: The people have not forgotten that this same *consistent* Federal party, at the last election, run a candidate for President who declared that the Proclamation was "the best exposition of the true principles of the Constitution ever written;" and saddled him with a candidate for Vice President who was an ultra nullifier, and had denounced that same Proclamation in the most unmeasured terms; the doctrines of which, he said, tended at once to the subversion of all republican government. Here was consistency for you!

"Will North Carolina consent now to go into Nullification, after having once so gloriously resisted it? We trust not: We believe not: We are sure NOT."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"Gentlemen of the jury, this are an awful case. In this land of unbought liberty, where you see the sun and the rain at the same time descending alike upon the just and the unjnst—upon men, animals, and critters—in an age of light and civilization, when the ass knows his master's crib and feeds upon his corn—my client are drawed up here for sheep-stealing. Will you find him guilty? I *imagine not:* I GUESS NOT: I RECKON NOT!"

A Rubber.—A person lately speaking of having heard Gov. *Morehead*, in one of his speeches last year, alluding to his wealth, boast of having made it all by his own industry, economy, &c., &c., a bystander replied, that "though Mr. M. were as rich as the Rothschilds, and had to pay a *picayune* for every *fib* he told in his speeches during that campaign, when done he would not be able to pay for a breakfast, or buy a dish-rag."

Big Work.—The Federalists of Orange County in this State, recently held a meeting in Hillsboro', at which, after speeches from Messrs. *Mangum* and *Graham*, our two Senators in Congress, they nominated Gov. *Morehead* for re-election, and also *Henry Clay* for the Presidency. So, stand back, *John Tyler, Winfield Scott*, and all you small fry of Whiggery;—the Orange Federalists have decreed that "Harry of the West" *shall* be the universal Whig candidate, another Harrisburg Caucus to the contrary notwithstanding. If we thought these nominations of the Orangemen would have any weight with their own party, we would thank them cordially for the timely movement.

It is really cruel in the Editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, to demolish at 'one fell swoop' the whole State of South Carolina,—Governor, Legislature, Nullification and all. He should have left at least a little "chivalry" for seed; and by all means have let alone the Governor's grammar:—for, if his Excellency should ever see the *Observer's* criticism on the latter subject, he might be tempted to apply to its author the couplet—

"Oh, that God the gift had gi'en us,
To see *ourselves* as *others* see us!"

South Carolina Legislature.—The Bill before this body to reject the Distribution or "bribery" Act, passed the Senate on the 30th ult., by a vote of 36 to 4! It will undoubtedly pass the House.

The Columbia Carolinian of November 2 says, That "the Hon. *D. L. Wardlaw* was yesterday elected a Judge in the Courts of Law in this State, in place of Judge *Richard Gantt*, resigned; and the Hon. *Wm. F. Colcock*, of Prince William's Parish, Speaker of the House, in the place of Mr. *Wardlaw.*"

☞ The *Prince de Joinville*, son of the King of France, who has been on a visit to this country, sailed from Boston on his return home a few days since. Wherever his curiosity or inclination led him, our citizens greeted the Prince with the most cordial hospitality and marked attention, and it is said he left us highly delighted with his visit.

The Editors of the Raleigh *Star* and *Register*, and Asheville *Messenger*, are working away like good fellows, at a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the mountains. We hope they will finish the job without calling on the State for help. The *Register* says, away with Rail-Roads and let us have a Turnpike. You and your party had better said that, and acted accordingly, before squandering over a million of dollars of the People's money on the Wilmington and Raleigh and Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Roads.

Temperance.—From the following extract from the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Fairfield District, S. C., recently laid before the Legislature of that State, our readers can see the ground occupied by the temperance advocates these in their warfare upon the retailing of spiritous liquors:

"The Grand Jury feel it to be their duty to recommend the repeal of the Law authorizing the retail of Spiritous Liquors, (commonly called the license law,) for the following reasons:

"1st. If the traffic in Spiritous Liquors be beneficial to society, the Jury believe that a sound policy and a proper regad for the well being of society imperatively require that it should be placed upon the same footing with other merchandize, and not subjected to any other higher tax upon stock in trade.

"2d. That if the traffic in any form be injurious to society, corrupting the morals, and destroying the peace and comfort of families, and thereby the community at large, then, it is on the part of the State a violation of that moral law, which is alike binding upon States and individuals, and which cannot be violated by either, with impunity. Therefore, regarding it as a paramount duty in all governments to watch over the morals, as well as protect the lives and property of their citizens, the jury cannot but regard it as a gross violation for a State to sanction in any manner, or for any pecuniary consideration whatever, license and protect its citizens in a traffic, the effects of which are admitted on all hands to be deleterious, demoralizing, debasing and corrupting to public virtue, and subversive of all good government.

"For these reasons the Grand Jury are of opinion, that a tax is not a proper remedy for the evil; but severe penal restrictions; they therefore, respectfully recommend the Legislature to repeal the present Law, and permit all to deal in the article, subject only, to the ordinary tax upon stock in trade, under the following restrictions, with suitable penalties attached, for any violation thereof:

"1st. That it shall not be drank publicly in the Store, Shop, Bar, or any other place, under the control of the vender, or in any street, high way, or other public place.

"2d. That debts contracted for Spirituous Liquors, be not recoverable in any court of this State."

The Alabama *Journal* contradicts the rumor of the death of the Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS. He is probably in his seat in the House of Representatives before this time.

Alabama Senator.—On the 24th ultimo, Ex-Gov. ARTHUR P. BAGBY was elected by the Legislature of Alabama, United States Senator, in place of the Hon. C. C. CLAY, resigned.

Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature agreed to go into the election of two United States Senators on the 3rd instant. It is pretty certain that both will be Whigs—probably *Bell* and *Foster.*

The Market.—The Market has been brisk the present week. Produce comes in freely, and former prices well sustained. We quote

Cotton at 7½ to 8 cents. Brandy, Apple, 32½ to 35. Peach, 37½ to 40—not much demand.—Whiskey, 30 to 33—fair supply on hand—demand moderate. Beeswax, 27 to 28—sells quick. Corn, 40 to 50—stock on hand light—good demand. Flour, $4¼ to $6¼—but little in Market and sells readily. Flaxseed, $1 25 to $1 35—being an advance on last week's quotations, and sells quick. Hides, dry, 10 to 14—green, 5 to 6—active demand. Pork, 3½ to 4—dull. Wheat, $1 to $110—but little coming in, and sells readily.

Fayetteville Carolinian Dec. 4.

THE GARDEN OF THE EARTH.

Throughout "time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," (as lawyers say,) there seems to have existed some difference of opinion as to the location of the "Garden of the Earth"—sometimes this place is so designated, another that, and again a third region of country is thus honored. It is reasonable and fair to suppose that a considerable extent of country may be so called. We propose to decide the matter, by fixing upon North Carolina that appellation, and call loudly upon all who are removing to other regions, to draw up their reins until we can explain.

Within the borders of this State, we find every variety of soil and climate known to the country at large, and consequently we have also every variety of production in perfection. In the East, we find luscious peaches—in the West delicious apples, and all varieties of fruits flourish and mature to perfection in the State. In one portion, the sweet potatoe arrives at perfection, in another, the rarest Irish potatoes are grown. In the North tobacco of the best—in the South the finest cotton. In the East, we have rice, and the production of the pine and cypress, with shoals of fish in every bay, sound and river—in the West, abundance of game, a salubrious climate, rich mines beneath the surface, and above, litterally "a land flowing with milk and honey"—for both are abundant and excellent.—Throughout our borders we find abundance of excellent timber, and here too, flourishes abundantly, a tree as serviceable to the artisan as the mahogany—*the walnut.* And, taking the State generally, it is equal to any other as a grain growing country; a market, and facilities to market, are only wanting to show it, for there is inert energy and enterprize enough left among us. The position of the State, as viewed upon the map is of itself most favorable:—near mid-way in the temperate zone, with an extended line of sea-cost, numerous lengthy rivers, through a broad belt of beautiful alluvial, and gently undulating country, and a mountainous region to the West, affording altogether a greater variety than perhaps any other State can boast of.

Much ridicule has heretofore been attached to North Carolina, and many who have removed from amongst us, and now live in the enjoyment of fewer comforts, are fain to deny their nativity, though secretly wishing themselves back the while. There are few places upon this earth where wealth may be amassed without assidious, prudent industry, and *with* this (we say,) a man may grow rich here as well as there—no matter where that "*there*" may be.

To him who scorns the Old North State, we say as uncle Toby said to the fly, when he opened the window and let it out,—"Go, poor thing, there is room enough in the world for thee and me."

Raleigh Register.

A great Race on hand.—The challenge of *Boston* to run against *Fashion*, over the Union Course, Long Island, four mile heats, in the spring of 1842, for Twenty Thousand Dollars a-side, one-fourth forfeit, has been accepted by the friends of *Fashion*, and the second Tuesday (the 10th) of May next, has been named as the day of race.

Married,

In this County, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Jno. Caldwell, Mr. *Charles T. Means* to Miss *Susan S.*, daughter of the late Alexander Robinson.

Notice.

I WILL Hire publicly, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, for the term of twelve months, (if not hired privately before,) the following Negroes, viz: BONAPARTE, HENRY, RACHAEL, and DOVEY. Also, will be Rented at the same time and place, for one year, the Houses formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, on main street, adjoining Col. Alexander's Hotel.

T. L. HUTCHISON,
For his Son.

Dec. 14, 1841. 40...ts

Negro Hiring.

WILL BE HIRED. to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months, at the Courthouse door in Charlotte, *on Friday, the 31st instant*, TEN OR FIFTEEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, belonging to Mrs. Graham, (insane.)

BENJ. MORROW, Guardian.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec.'d, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance.* Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

Negroes to Hire.

ON THE 27TH INSTANT, at my residence, I will Hire to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months

EIGHT OR TEN VERY LIKELY

NEGROES,

(Women, Men, and Boys,) belonging to Dorcas M. Lee, minor.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, will be Rented, for the ensuing year, a VALUABLE PLANTATION belonging to the said minor.

JOSEPH REID, Guardian.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...3

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 1.

Brandy, peach,	35 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2½ *a* 2¾
Do. apple,	30 *a* 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 *a* 8
Bacon,	7½ *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	*a*
Beeswax,	27 *a* 28	*Molasses,*	27 *a* 30
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	30 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 *a* 75
Coffee,	10 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	8 *a* 8½	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5 *a* 6¼	*Do. sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10 *a* $1¼	*Tin, box,*	$13 *a* 13½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 *a* 5
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	$1 *a* 110
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *a* 35
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20
4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,*		8 *cts. pr. yd.*	
3-4 *do do*		*do* 6 *do*	
30 *inch do. (heavy,)*		*do* 8 *do*	

CAMDEN, DEEEMBER 9.

Beef, in market,	3 *a* 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ *a* 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	8 *a* 10	*Feathers,*	40 *a* 48
Do retail,	10 *a* 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 *a*
Butter,	12½ *a* 20	*Do dry,*	10 *a*
Beeswax,	22 *a* 25	*Iron,*	5½ *a* 6½
Bagging,	25 *a* 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 *a* 12
Bale Rope,	10 *a* 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 *a*
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	35 *a* 50
Cotton,	8 *a* 8½	*Oats,*	30 *a* 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 *a*	*Oil, currier's,*	75 *a* $1

CHERAW, DECEMBER 1.

Beef	5½ *a* 7	*Cotton,*	8 *a* 8¾
Bacon,	8½ *a* 10	*Feathers,*	30 *a* 35
Butter,	18¾ *a* 25	*Flour,*	$6 *a* 7
Beeswax,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	37½ *a* 50
Bagging,	24 *a* 27	*Sugar,*	9 *a* 14
Coffee,	15 *a* 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Wheat,*	$1 *a*

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 9.

Bagging,	22 *a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 *a* 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 *a* 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 *a* 62
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ *a* 2½
Cotton,	7¼ *a* 8¼	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *a* 13
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*do loaf & lp.*	15 *a* 20
Flour, new,	$7½ *a* 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 *a* 10
Lard,	10 *a* 12	*Tallow,*	12 *a* 14

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...F

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

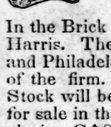
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

COACH MAKING.



THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a *Bay Horse,* which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built. He has lately been foundered, and is yet lame and bears the fresh mark of bleeding in the neck. The owner is requested to prove his property and take it away.

P. C. M'CLELLAND.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...F

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...T

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	10 00
Music on the Piano,	20 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } *Assistants.*
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

Trustees.
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis.	*But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.*

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Administrator's Sale.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Jane T. Matthews and Jane E. Matthews, deceased, I will expose to public sale, *on Monday the 20th day of December next,* at the late residence of Jane T. Matthews, the following property, to wit:

250 ACRES

OF LAND, (MOSTLY UNIMPROVED;)

TEN LIKELY

NEGROES;

A QUANTITY OF

COTTON,

(IN THE SEED,)

And various other articles not here mentioned TERMS OF SALE.—Ten Months' credit, by purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 25, 1841. 38...3w

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about *FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF*

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers,* that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

Negroes to Hire.

ON THE 27TH INSTANT, at my residence, I will Hire to the highest bidder, for the term of twelve months,

EIGHT OR TEN VERY LIKELY

NEGROES,

(Women, Men, and Boys,) belonging to Dorcas M. Lee, minor.

JOSEPH REID, Guardian.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...3

Estrays Taken Up.

TWO stray *COWS* came to the subscriber's, about the middle of October last, and were taken up and yet remain in his possession. They have no ear marks; are both spotted—one white and black, and the other white and red, and look to be about six years old. One of them wore a small bell when they first came up.

The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law.

HUGH KIRKPATRICK.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 7, 1841. 39...F

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5

Charlotte Journal will copy.

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander,* deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens,* together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

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